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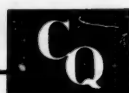
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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# What's Ahead?

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

## Committee Hearings

Jan. 28-Feb. 3 -- INDUSTRIAL RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL, Joint Atomic Energy, Special Radiation Subc.

## Other Events

Dec. 29 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION AND FOUNDATION RESEARCH, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, symposium on participation of women in science, Willard Hotel, Washington.

Dec. 29 -- NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL, meeting, Departmental Auditorium, Washington, address by Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton.

Dec. 30 -- SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER CONFERENCE, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.

Jan. 1 -- OFFICE OF CIVILIAN AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION, national campaign to educate the public in individual survival of atomic attack.

Jan. 5 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, VICE PRESIDENT NIXON AND REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, bipartisan conference on foreign aid and defense matters.

Jan. 5, 6 -- JOINT U.S.-CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, President Eisenhower and cabinet officials meet with heads of Canadian government, Ottawa.

Jan. 6 -- HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Jan. 6 -- LITTLE ROCK INTEGRATION, hearings on 8th Circuit Court of Appeals order ending segregation in Central High School.

Jan. 7 -- CONGRESS CONVENES.

Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSN., winter meeting, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

Jan. 9, 10 -- U.S.-CANADIAN RELATIONS, informal meeting of Congressional delegation and Canadian parliamentarians, Washington.

Jan. 11-13 -- NATIONAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING MANAGERS' ASSN., meeting, Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City.

Jan. 12-15 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., 48th annual convention, Hotel Statler, New York, N.Y.

Jan. 12-23 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, circulation managers seminar, Columbia University, New York City.

Jan. 14 -- CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, hearing on major airlines' strike fund agreement, Washington.

Jan. 14-17 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., national convention, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 15-22 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, annual convention, Hilton and Palmer House Hotels, Chicago.

Jan. 18-21 -- NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING EXECUTIVES ASSN., annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 29, 30 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., 20th annual convention, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 30, 31 -- NEWSPAPER PURCHASING AGENTS GROUP, 2nd annual conference, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1 -- RESERVE OFFICERS ASSN., national council mid-winter assembly, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington.

Feb. 2-13 -- AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE, seminar for advertising directors of newspapers under 75,000 circulation, Columbia University, New York City.

Feb. 15-17 -- INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSN., winter meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 21-24 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. AND CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 52nd annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Feb. 26 -- AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, winter meeting, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

March 2-4 -- PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

March 10-12 -- PRESIDENT JOSE MARIA LEMUS OF EL SALVADOR, official state visit to U.S.

April 12-14 -- REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, seventh annual Republican women's conference, Washington, D.C.

April 12-19 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., World Congress of Flight, Las Vegas, Nev.

April 17-19 -- NATIONAL COMMITTEE, YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF AMERICA, conference, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach.

April 20-23 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: David S. Broder, Mary W. Cohn, William A. Karna, Helene C. Monberg, Spencer A. Rich, George C. Wilson.

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## EXTENSIVE TRAVEL BEHIND KENNEDY NOMINATION DRIVE

One of the most significant political developments of the past two years has been the largely unreported travel of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.).

Kennedy has emerged as the early front runner for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. His friends say his speaking engagements around the country have played a "tremendous part" in winning him that position.

Congressional Quarterly checked the records in Kennedy's office and other sources. They indicate the Senator has spoken in 47 of the 49 states in the last two years. Tennessee and Rhode Island are the only states he appears to have missed. The locations of his major appearances are indicated on the map on this page.

It is impossible to estimate the total number of appearances he has made, since almost every major engagement is coupled with several subsidiary dates for smaller groups or "whistle-stops" between the main addresses.

But, conservatively, Kennedy has averaged two major speeches a week outside his home state of Massachusetts during the past two years. This activity has been in addition to his work in the Senate and a successful campaign for reelection in Massachusetts.

The demand for Kennedy's services has been such that he has been able to select his audiences with a view to his own advantage. Invitations during the first half of 1958 totaled 3,000, an assistant told CQ. About 2,000 have been received in the seven weeks since the elections.

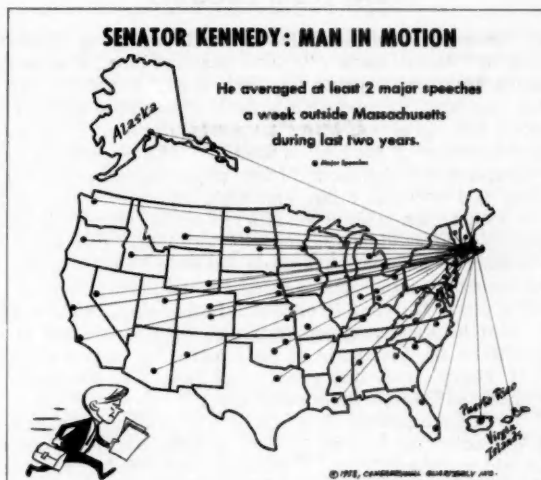
Most of Kennedy's speeches have been to Democratic party groups. These groups, obviously, are the most important for him to woo. He has frequently coupled his political appearances with nonpartisan speeches on college campuses or before various civic groups or forums.

He has spoken to a number of professional societies, including the National Education Assn. and many of its state affiliates. His talks to governmental groups include addresses to the U.S. Conference of Mayors and several state associations of municipal officers. In the farm field, he has talked to the National Assn. of County Agricultural Agents and this year made the major speech for the Democrats at the National Plowing Contest at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The conventions of the United Steelworkers (AFL-CIO) and the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. have heard him, as have the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and numerous local Chambers of Commerce. Religious and ethnic groups from the National Conference of Christians and Jews to the Lithuanian American Council have also been on his agenda.

### Benefits to Kennedy

Kennedy's friends and advisors list several benefits the Senator has received from his speaking appearances around the country:

1. Kennedy's local appearances, along with the publicity he has received in national news media, have helped make him one of the best-known Democrats in the country. The Gallup Poll Nov. 28 said Kennedy was the third best-known of Democratic leaders, ranking right behind the members of the 1956 national ticket, Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). The familiarity



of his name, in turn, has bolstered his stock as a Presidential candidate. His friends believe that the publicity he has received on his trips, alone, has given him a considerable advantage over rival candidates who have not made similar efforts to make themselves well-known in all sections of the country.

2. Kennedy, in turn, has been able to meet literally thousands of local Democratic leaders and workers, many of whom will turn up as delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. Kennedy's 1956 Vice Presidential bid was hampered by a lack of personal contacts in many of the state delegations; in 1960, an aide says, he will know practically everyone with credentials at the convention.

3. These appearances have measurably broadened Kennedy's base of political support, by identifying him with local personalities, issues and sentiments in many parts of the country. This is a somewhat mysterious but essential part of the process of developing a political hopeful into a national figure. One Democratic professional, not in Kennedy's entourage, describes it as the "that's my boy" stage of a campaign. "The same thing is happening to Kennedy as happened to Adlai Stevenson before the 1952 convention," this man says. "People meet him and come away talking like they've discovered something no one else knows about. So they rush out and tell their friends what a terrific guy he is."

The process of "identifying" Kennedy with the local scene occurs in many ways, but the net effect is the same: he comes to be regarded as the local favorite.

Sometimes, a simple human interest story will turn the trick. The Tulsa Tribune Sept. 17 reported that Kennedy was greeted outside his hotel in Tulsa by a stranger. Puzzled, he stopped, studied the stranger's face, then burst out: "For crying out loud!" The stranger turned out to be I. John Mitchell, a local man who was the

executive officer on the PT boat Kennedy commanded during World War II. The two men had a long chat, then Mitchell was quoted as saying:

"Lord, no one would have known the skipper (and he is still the skipper, not the Senator) was a son of a millionaire. He was a down-to-earth guy. He was swell."

### Help from Leaders

Sometimes a party leader will help along the process of "identification." The Eugene, Ore., Register-Guard May 19 reported that Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) flew out with Kennedy for a party convention and introduced him as a man with "all the qualities necessary to be President of the United States." Morse pledged that if Kennedy is nominated, "I will place myself at his disposal and will work day and night to get him elected."

Sometimes, the news stories on his speeches help local readers identify Kennedy as "their candidate." A reporter for the Milwaukee Sentinel May 18 wrote of the Senator's local appearance: "Sen. Kennedy didn't officially admit he was a Presidential contender...but he made it clear he was heart and soul with the liberals and progressives of Wisconsin in their battle for human rights, civil rights, and due process of law, and that he was against the Benson farm program...."

More frequently, the "discovery" of Kennedy appears in the editorial column. This is what the columnist of the Morgantown, W.Va., Dominion-News had to say June 13 of Kennedy's appearance there:

"This fellow Kennedy is it. He has that intangible something that men like Franklin Roosevelt, Alben Barkley etc. all possessed.... This Kennedy fellow was worth waiting for.... He not only said something but his voice has the ring of sincerity.... He seems to be equally at home with all groups.... He surprised practically everybody by hanging around and being available to shake the hand of the about 500 people who jammed the hotel ballroom...."

4. While the local citizenry has been "discovering" Kennedy, he has also had the opportunity to learn about local issues and local problems. While in Oklahoma last September, for instance, Kennedy was taken on an aerial survey of the Arkansas River basin by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and Gov.-elect J. Howard Edmondson (D). The Tulsa Tribune reported Kennedy "said he was much impressed with the possibilities of the region and the magnitude of the proposed development."

Such tours have given Kennedy a personal acquaintance with local matters that would serve him in good stead in a future campaign and, indeed, in the Presidency itself.

5. His local appearances have also given Kennedy an opportunity to cultivate friendships in groups that are influential in the Democratic party, even though they are not part of the formal party structure. Organized labor is the most important of these groups. As noted above, Kennedy has addressed a number of labor conventions, but contacts with local labor leaders have also been frequent.

The Milwaukee Journal May 18 reported one such incident: "The question period at the luncheon (addressed by Kennedy) produced a pleasant surprise for Kennedy in the form of a laudatory speech by David Rabinowitz, Sheboygan, attorney for the UAW-CIO in the Kohler Co. strike hearings.

"Rabinowitz said there had been sharp criticism of Kennedy by some labor union elements in Wisconsin. They had accused him of being anti-labor, Rabinowitz said.

"Rabinowitz said that he had watched Kennedy closely for seven weeks at the Kohler Co. hearings in Washington. The Senator was completely fair, with no anti-labor bias or prejudice, Rabinowitz said.

"He called the shots as he saw them," the attorney said. 'I have infinite confidence in him.'"

### Support of Leaders

6. The most important benefit of the local speaking engagements, however, is far more practical and professional than those mentioned above. Winning fame, meeting party workers, identifying himself with local issues, learning of local problems and making friends in labor are all viewed as steps to the main goal: the 1960 Presidential nomination. Kennedy's friends believe, however, that the nomination will be decided, ultimately, by the key leaders in each state.

The main purpose of Kennedy's trips has been, therefore, to win support from the major Democratic leaders -- the men who will control their state delegations to the 1960 convention. He has sought their support on the classic political principle that every favor granted creates an obligation in return. Every Democratic candidate for whom Kennedy has campaigned owes him, at least, a debt of gratitude. Every party organization whose fund-raising efforts have been helped by a Kennedy speech has an undischarged obligation to help him out in return.

This return obligation is rarely discussed publicly, but occasionally it is reported in the press. Robert Kehoe, political columnist of the Cleveland News, Sept. 27 wrote:

"Ohio Democrats blocked the Vice Presidential bid of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) in 1956, but the youthful Bostonian is now the fair-haired boy of the state's top party leaders. This was obvious during the recent state Democratic convention and it was increasingly obvious during Kennedy's visit here last Sunday...."

"Miller (Ray T. Miller, Cuyahoga County Democratic chairman) was constantly at Kennedy's side, introducing him to hundreds of the party faithful and encouraging young and old alike to obtain his autograph. And when Miller introduced him to the huge party gathering, he said Kennedy was now a Senator 'but one whom we hope will be more hereafter.'

"Later, party leaders explained to Kennedy the state organization's traditional practice of supporting a favorite son at the outset, but held out definite promises of later support at the 1960 convention...."

Kennedy's friends believe -- and few professional politicians would disagree with them -- that the state delegations at a national convention vote for the man whose presence at the top of the ticket will be of greatest benefit to their local campaign. And, they say, there is no better guarantee that his future services will be helpful than a record of being helpful in the past.

Kennedy, of course, is not alone in pursuing this tactic. Purposely or not, Stevenson set the stage for his re-nomination in 1956 by the yeoman work he did in local Democratic campaigns and fund-raising drives between 1952 and 1956. Some of Kennedy's potential rivals for the 1960 nomination have set a heavy speaking pace for themselves outside their home states.

But if Kennedy is, as most Democrats believe, the present front-runner for the nomination, he owes his position in no small part to his successful local speaking engagements over the past two years. And he will continue this activity right up to convention time. (See p. 1539)



## BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW HOUSE MEMBERS FROM WEST

### ALASKA

Rolph J. Rivers (D), At Large

When Ralph J. Rivers, 55, of Fairbanks, was elected to the House Nov. 25 as the new state's first Representative-at-Large, it was actually Rivers' second election to the House.

He was first "elected" in 1956 as "Representative" under the so-called Tennessee plan designed to dramatize Alaska's desire for statehood. As "Representative," Rivers came to Washington in December, 1956, to lobby for statehood and thereby try to be seated in the House. After the statehood bill passed Congress this year, Rivers ran on his record as a successful proponent of statehood.

Getting more federal aid to help launch Alaska successfully as a state will be one of Rivers' main jobs in the House. It will be quite a task because of Alaska's many needs and the fact that Rivers is its sole House member. Also because of Alaska's late election, Rivers will be low man on the totem-pole of House seniority.

A native of Seattle, Rivers has lived in Alaska most of his 55 years. He served as U.S. Attorney for Alaska from 1933-44, as territorial Attorney General from 1945-49, as mayor of Fairbanks from 1952-54, and as a member of the territorial senate from 1955-59. He resigned from the territorial senate after he was "elected" to the U.S. House of Representatives as Tennessee-plan Congressman in 1956. He has also served as chairman of Alaska's Employment Service, and both he and his brother, Victor, served as members of the Alaska Constitutional Convention in 1957. Ralph and Victor Rivers are the best-known brother team in Alaskan politics. Victor Rivers, an Anchorage civil engineer and architect, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination this year.

Ralph Rivers is an attorney, a graduate of the University of Washington. He is married and has two children.

### CALIFORNIA

Clement W. Miller (D), 1st District

Clement W. Miller, 42, of Corte Madera, succeeded this year in his second try for Congress. He ran in the 1st District in 1956 against Rep. Hubert B. Scudder (R), lost, but received 46.4 percent of the vote. This put the 1st District in the marginal category. Scudder decided to retire this year after serving ten years in the House, and Miller easily defeated his GOP opponent to succeed Scudder as Representative of this northern coastal district.

Miller pitched his campaign on bread-and-butter issues, noting the high cost of living. He advocated tax relief for small businessmen, and a "new look" at our farm programs with stress on soil conservation. He credited his 1958 victory to high voter registration and turn-out and a new-found unity among 1st District Democrats.

Born in Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 28, 1916, Miller went West in 1940. He served for two years as a veterans

service officer and on the State Employment Service in Nevada from 1946-48. He was a field and hearings examiner for the National Labor Relations Board in northern California from 1948-53. In 1951 he began to grow grapes commercially, now has a successful tree ranch and is a landscape consultant. He is a member of his community's park and recreation commission and of the Marin County housing committee. He is also a member of the California Democratic State Central Committee.

Miller is a graduate of Williams College and a veteran. Both he and his wife are members of well-known Delaware families. His paternal grandfather, Charles Miller, was a Republican governor of Delaware, and his maternal grandfather was the first president of the Hercules Powder Co. His wife is the daughter of Clarence Sutherland, Chief Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court. The Millers have five daughters.

Harold T. Johnson (D), 2nd District

State Sen. Harold T. (Biz) Johnson, 51, of Roseville succeeds his good friend, Senator-elect Clair Engle (D), as Representative of the vast 2nd district in the mountainous northern and eastern part of the state.

Like Engle, Johnson has been closely associated with water and natural resources projects. He served as president of the American River Development League backing the Folsom dam project for seven northern California counties. He was sponsor and promoter of legislation in the state senate to provide funds to assure the Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, Calif., and a four-lane road on the Trans-Sierra Highway on U.S. Route 40, into the Squaw Valley area. Johnson is in his third term as state senator, having been elected in 1948, and re-elected in 1952 and again in 1956 without opposition.

Johnson served for eight years as mayor of Roseville. He also has served as school trustee and as city councilman. He was born in northern Yolo County and attended the University of Nevada. Since 1929 he has been with the Pacific Fruit Express Co. in Roseville. Johnson is married, has two children.

Jeffery Cohelan (D), 7th District

Jeffery Cohelan, 44, of Berkeley, former milk driver, Teamster Union business agent and Oxford University lecturer, is the new Representative from the 7th (Oakland-Berkeley) district. Campaigning in a milk truck, Cohelan defeated six-term Rep. John J. Allen (R), who used the usual transportation, by only 3,416 votes.

Cohelan has been a Berkeley city councilman since 1955. He has also served on the Berkeley tax, welfare, planning and recreation commissions. Cohelan began his career as a milk wagon driver for Golden State Milk Co., in 1937. He became a member of Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Local 302, a Teamster Union affiliate, in 1957 and a member of the Local board in 1938. He served as president of the Local from 1940-42, and he has been secretary-treasurer since November, 1942.

A graduate of the University of California School of Economics, Cohelan won a Fulbright scholarship to study in England in 1953-54. During that time he lectured on

labor economics at Oxford University and the University of Leeds. For several years he has served as a labor consultant for the University of California Institute of Industrial Relations.

Cohelan is a native of California. He was born in San Francisco. He is married and has four children.

#### George A. Kasem (D), 25th District

George A. Kasem, 39, of West Covina, succeeds two well-known California Republicans, Vice President Nixon and retiring Rep. Patrick J. Hillings, as Representative of the area comprising the 25th district in suburban Los Angeles. Kasem will represent more constituents than any other Congressman in the 86th Congress. There are more than 800,000 persons in his district.

Kasem defeated Prescott O. Lieberg (R), Alhambra businessman, who had Nixon's and Hillings' staunch backing, by only 2,063 votes out of 264,171 votes cast.

Kasem campaigned against the "gross ineptness" of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy and in favor of greater federal aid to education and science. Kasem was endorsed by labor, the California Institute of Social Welfare, the Chinese-American Alliance and the California Optometrists Association.

Kasem was born in Drumright, Okla., on April 6, 1919. Like many other Oklahomans, he came to California with his family during the depression of the '30's. Kasem was a grocery clerk and became a member of the Retail Clerks' Union before he entered the Army Air Force in World War II. After the war he used his GI Bill of Rights to attend and graduate from the Business School and Law School of the University of Southern California. He now practices law at Baldwin Park and West Covina in the Los Angeles suburbs. His wife Catherine is a second grade school teacher. They have one daughter.

## COLORADO

#### Byron L. Johnson (D), 2nd District

Dr. Byron Lindberg Johnson, 40, of Denver chalked up a couple of firsts as the incoming Representative of Colorado's 2nd (northeastern) district. In succeeding the retiring nine-term Rep. William S. Hill (R), Johnson is the first Democrat to be elected from northeastern Colorado to the House in 20 years. He is also the first man from the Denver area to represent this once rural farm district in the House.

After losing to Hill in the 1956 race by 13,600 votes, Johnson defeated State Rep. John G. Mackie (R) this year by 15,096 votes. Johnson attributes his victory in this normally Republican district principally to the large voter turnout precipitated by the proposed state Constitutional "right-to-work" amendment which Mackie favored and Johnson opposed, and to Mackie's charge that Johnson was unfit to serve in Congress because of Johnson's pacifist views. The charge brought many clergymen to Johnson's support, in the pulpit and through the press.

After losing in 1954, Johnson won a term in the Colorado statehouse in 1955-56. He served as an assistant to Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D) in 1957-58 on tax, welfare and government organization problems. Johnson is co-founder and secretary of Senior Homes of Colorado,

a co-operative housing unit backed by four church groups in the Denver area to provide low-cost housing for the elderly. He is also co-founder and first president of the Mile-High Housing Association, builder of a model 32-home neighborhood community in Arapahoe County. A member of the Congregationalist church, Johnson is a prominent church layman currently serving on many church groups, and as vice president of the Denver Area Council of Churches.

Johnson was born in Chicago on Oct. 12, 1918. He was reared and educated in Wisconsin. He holds three degrees, including his PhD in economics and public administration, from the University of Wisconsin. He was a fiscal analyst for the U.S. Budget Bureau in 1942-44, a statistician and economist for the state of Wisconsin and the U.S. Social Security Administration from 1944-47. From 1947-57 he taught economics at the University of Denver, the University of Colorado and Columbia University. After 20 years of marriage, his wife still bakes bread for Johnson and their three children.

## NEW MEXICO

#### Thomas G. Morris (D), At Large

State Rep. Thomas G. Morris, 39, of Tucumcari, fills the vacancy in one of the two New Mexico At-Large seats caused by the death of the late Rep. John J. Dempsey (D 1935-41; 51-58) on March 11.

Morris on May 15 was nominated by the Democratic State Executive Committee for the Demsey seat because no Democrat had filed except the incumbents for the two state At-Large seats in the May 13 primary. In the November election Morris swamped his GOP opposition by a 2-1 vote.

Morris has served for eight years in the New Mexico state house. There he has established a reputation for being an unusually independent-minded legislator. He sponsored legislation enacted into law permitting investment of state school funds in federal securities and modernizing the state penal system. He also sponsored water conservation and public health legislation. Morris is currently chairman of the vital New Mexico Interstate Streams Commission, which has jurisdiction over New Mexico's share of interstate streams under interstate water compacts. He ran for Congress on a program emphasizing full development of the state's limited water resources.

Born on a farm in Carbon, Texas, on Aug. 20, 1919, Morris moved to New Mexico about 20 years ago. He is now a rancher and farmer in eastern New Mexico and is a veteran. He is married and has one son.

## UTAH

#### David S. King (D), 2nd District

David S. King, 41, of Salt Lake City scored the political upset of the year in Utah in the Nov. 4 election when he defeated four-term Rep. William A. Dawson (R) by 4,208 votes in Utah's 2nd (Salt Lake City) district. King was materially aided by a three-cornered battle for the Senate which split the Republicans into two factions but unified the Democrats behind their ticket for the first time in 10 years.

The third time proved the charm for King who ran unsuccessfully for the Utah state legislature in 1946 and who managed the unsuccessful campaign of Democratic Earl J. Glade for governor in 1952. This year he conducted an extensive "hand-shaking" campaign for Congress and judges that he met at least 25,000 Utahans during the campaign.

King is the son of the late Sen. William H. King (D Utah 1917-1941). Although he was born in Salt Lake City, King received much of his education in Washington, where he got his law degree from Georgetown University. He also attended school in Paris and is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Utah.

King has been very active as a member of his church, Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints (LDS). He has traveled as an LDS missionary through Europe, Asia and Africa, and for nine years he has been assistant general supervisor of the LDS Mutual Improvement Association. He also is active in Boy Scout work. He is an attorney. He is married. The Kings have six children, including an adopted French child, and they are presently expecting a seventh child.

## WASHINGTON

Catherine D. May (R), 4th District

State Rep. Catherine D. May, 44, of Yakima easily held for the Republican party the 4th (southeastern) district seat being vacated by retiring eight-term Rep. Hal Holmes (R). Holmes nearly lost the seat in 1956 to Frank LeRoux (D) of Walla Walla.

Holmes' 1956 squeak-through with only 50.4 percent of the total vote prompted his decision to retire this year. The seat seemed ripe for a Democratic pick-up, but Mrs. May whipped LeRoux this year by 10,189 votes.

She campaigned on a platform supporting a loyalty oath for federal employees, states rights, an end to high farm price support programs and a transition to a federal farm program to develop and promote farm markets, a speed-up in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses, and legislation to clean racketeers out of the labor movement.

Mrs. May has served for the past six years in the Washington state house. She has been associated with Republican politics most of her life. She is past president of the Yakima Women's Republican Club and a member of the state board of the Washington Federation of Republican Women's Clubs. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Barnes, were active in Yakima GOP circles, and her husband, James O. May, a Yakima real estate and insurance broker, is past president of the Yakima Young Republican Club and an official of the Yakima Men's Republican Club.

Mrs. May is a homemaker and the mother of two children. She served for four years as head of the English department of a Yakima High School and as office manager and medical secretary of the Yakima Medical Center. She also has had 14 years' experience in radio and advertising, in New York, Tacoma, Seattle and Yakima. She has served as vice chairman of a state committee on educational television.

The former "Billie" Barnes, Mrs. May was born in Yakima on May 18, 1914. She is a graduate of Yakima Valley Junior College and the University of Washington.

## Capitol Briefs

### HAWAII STATEHOOD

Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs, Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, Dec. 13 said the "Communist apparatus is crippled in Hawaii." O'Brien made the statement at a press conference in San Francisco the day he arrived from a 15-day fact-finding tour of the Hawaiian Islands. He was accompanied on the tour by two other members of the Subcommittee, E.Y. Berry (R S.D.) and B.F. Sisk (D Calif.). O'Brien Oct. 16 had said one of the main purposes of the tour was to discover the facts about Communist party activities in Hawaii for use during Congressional debate on statehood bills in 1959. (Weekly Report p. 1340, 1483)

O'Brien also said admission of Hawaii, with its mixed races, to the Union, and the probable eventual election of Senators of oriental extraction, would be "a monumental stroke" in raising U.S. prestige.

### AIRLINE STRIKE PAYMENTS

United Airlines Dec. 12 told the Civil Aeronautics Board it had paid \$868,292 to Capital Airlines and \$495,000 to Trans World Airlines during strikes at Capital Oct. 20-Nov. 21 and at Trans World Nov. 22-Dec. 6. The payments were made under an agreement, concluded by American, Capital, Trans World, United, Eastern and Pan American airlines, that the CAB permitted to go into effect Oct. 20 pending CAB hearings scheduled for Jan. 14. The agreement provided that in case of a strike at any airline, the others would pay it any increased revenues they received because of the strike after deducting their direct expenses. American Airlines Dec. 12 said it had paid Capital \$437,050 for the period ending Oct. 31.

### CYRUS EATON

Industrialist Cyrus Eaton Dec. 13, in the last of a series of speeches before the Cleveland City Club about his October trip to Russia, said the U.S. should reevaluate its philosophy of Government and its foreign policy lest "the overwhelming majority of our politicians, our generals and our journalists" drive it "relentlessly...toward a war" that would "annihilate all humanity." Eaton said industrial leaders had failed to use their influence to moderate U.S. foreign policy. "The 98 heads of our largest corporations," Eaton said, "exercise as potent an influence in the economic sphere as do the 98 Senators on the political scene. Were these business leaders to urge an accommodation with the communist world, our Government would have but small choice to change its intransigent policy. Far from raising our voices in protest, most of us capitalists...have remained conspicuously silent and allowed the world to believe that we condone preparations for World War III in favor of profits from defense contracts."

Eaton said the rearmament of West Germany, which "can be mainly blamed on the insane fanaticism of John Foster Dulles," had frightened the Russians.

Eaton said "unless the Administration...adopts a more mature and productive foreign program than the present game of gigantic bluff, the Republican party is headed for another 20 years in the wilderness." (Weekly Report p. 876)

(For Around the Capitol see p. 1544)



## CAMPAIGN INVESTIGATIONS

The House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures Dec. 17 decided not to make a formal investigation of the Minnesota Ninth District election in which Odin Langen (R) defeated Rep. Coya Knutson (D).

The Committee also recommended that Dale Alford, victor over Rep. Brooks Hays (D) in the Arkansas Fifth District election, not be seated until a formal investigation of the election was completed.

Details on the two cases:

## Minnesota Ninth District

Nov. 28 -- Mrs. Knutson requested a Committee investigation of her defeat, which she blamed on a "malicious conspiracy" by Langen and Maurice O. Nelson, chairman of a Langen campaign committee, to mislead voters about her relations with her husband, Andy. (Weekly Report p. 1511)

Dec. 2 -- Langen denied to reporters he had any part in publicizing the Knutsons' domestic difficulties.

Dec. 3 -- Chairman Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) of the Special Committee asked Minnesota officials to withhold certification of Langen until the Committee met on Mrs. Knutson's request.

Dec. 5 -- Langen received a certificate of election from Minnesota Secretary of State Joseph Donovan after Chief Justice Roger Dell of the Minnesota supreme court refused to order the certificate held up.

Dec. 15 -- The Special Committee voted to hold an open hearing on Mrs. Knutson's complaint.

Charles A. Appel, Washington handwriting expert, said the original May 4 press release in which Andy Knutson asked his wife to quit politics and come home was actually written by Nelson, a Fosston, Minn., lawyer.

Mrs. Knutson's attorney said Knutson was "trapped into" signing a copy of the press release "and never knew what was going on." (Weekly Report p. 618)

In Minnesota, Nelson said: "I never wrote the letter, never planned it or suggested it, never counseled Andy Knutson about writing it and had nothing whatever to do with its preparation or publication." He said the press release was published before Langen filed for Congress and before the Langen committee he headed was formed.

Dec. 16 -- Knutson said he would not have signed the "Coya come home" press release if he had realized who was behind it. He said he did not know who wrote the original May 4 press release.

But previous to then, he said, friends, including James Turgeon, Democratic chairman of Red Lake County in the Ninth District, asked him to write such a letter.

Knutson said Turgeon told him three weeks ago he (Turgeon) didn't write the May 4 letter, but later said that he did and would have to take the blame for it.

Mrs. Knutson said she believed the disputed press release had affected the outcome of the election and accused Langen of making repeated references to her differences with her husband.

Dec. 17 -- In Minnesota, Turgeon said he had written the original May 4 press release. He said, "Andy...told me what he wanted to say and I wrote it out for him in

longhand. Later I typed out several copies for him." Turgeon said Nelson had nothing to do with the press release. He also said that he told Knutson about Thanksgiving time that he had written the letter.

The Committee unanimously decided against making a formal investigation of the complaint.

Its report said: "It is the opinion of this Committee the exploitation of the family life of the Knutsons was a contributing cause of her failure of election. No matter how distasteful the interjection of the family life of a candidate into a campaign may be, it is something which must be left to the good taste of the electorate for correction."

The report also said, "No direct evidence was supplied to connect the successful candidate with the alleged conspiracy."

## Arkansas Fifth District

Dec. 5 -- The Committee announced it would consider a complaint of irregularities in the election, filed by John F. Wells of Little Rock, publisher of the weekly Arkansas Recorder. The Committee wired county clerks in the Fifth District to preserve all materials from the election. (Weekly Report p. 1443)

Wells' complaint made these major allegations:

In one county, "paste-on" stickers bearing Alford's name were delivered to election officials with official election supplies.

The stickers were handed to some voters by election officials, in violation of state law.

The stickers contained an "X" in a box alongside Alford's name, in violation of a state law requiring the voter to mark his own "X" on the ballot.

In some precincts, the reported vote exceeded the number of registered voters.

Anonymous election material, including a circular showing Hays with two Negro churchmen, was circulated on Alford's behalf.

Alford represented himself as a Democrat while opposing the official party nominee.

Dec. 15 -- Wells repeated most of these charges in testimony to the Committee. He also said Alford's write-in campaign was "a conspiracy to use the power of the position of the Democratic party to overturn the will of the majority of Democrats voting in the July 29 primary." The conspiracy, he said, involved Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) and members of his administration.

Alford denied there had been any conspiracy, said he had been honestly elected and said, "I have no desire to be seated in this great body unless I am placed there honestly by the people of my district."

As to the charge that he had falsely represented himself as a Democrat, Alford said his advertising policy had been to list himself as a "Democratic write-in candidate." If the words "write-in" had been dropped from the ads, he said, it was an "accident."

Dec. 17 -- Hays told the Committee he did not plan to contest Alford's election personally, but said the Committee should look into charges of irregularities. "If Mr. Wells' allegations are correct, there were



irregularities and not a legal election," Hays said. He urged the Committee "not to evaluate the question whether Dr. Alford or I should have the seat," but only to decide whether the election was legal.

Later Hays told reporters he believed Faubus was "the controlling or deciding influence in" his defeat; that "it would be a little difficult" for Alford to "claim membership" in the Democratic party; and that his "present inclination" was against running for his seat in 1960 or in a special election, if one were ordered.

The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the House Administration Elections Subcommittee conduct a formal investigation of the Fifth District election. It split 3-2 on its recommendation that Alford not be seated pending the outcome of that investigation.

Voting against seating Alford were Reps. David Denison (R Ohio), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.). In the minority were Reps. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) and Robert E. Jones (D Ala.).

The majority report said Wells' testimony established "a prima facie case of fraud and irregularity... directly affecting the outcome of the election and the right of either candidate to a seat" in the House.

The minority report said Alford should be seated, at least temporarily, because he holds a certificate of election from "the proper officials of the state of Arkansas." It said the majority was violating precedent in recommending that "an apparent winner... be asked to stand aside even though no complaint has been filed with this Committee by a person who was a candidate for this seat."

Alford told reporters in Little Rock that "further action on my behalf will be taken immediately." He did not say what the action would be.

Parliamentary experts said the normal procedure for contesting Alford's right to his seat would be for a Member of the House to object to Alford's being sworn in when the House convened Jan. 7. The objection could be put to a vote and if it were sustained by the majority, the seat would then be declared vacant. Normally, the Governor would then call a special election to fill the vacancy.

The last such incident in the House occurred in 1937. An objection was filed to the Speaker's administering the oath to Rep. Arthur Jenks (R N.H.), who had been certified as the winner of the election. The House on that occasion voted to permit Jenks to take the oath. Later, after an investigation by the Elections Subcommittee, the House reversed itself and awarded the seat to Jenks' opponent, Alphonse Roy (D).

The Committee made these dispositions of other complaints presented to it:

**KANSAS SIXTH DISTRICT** -- The Committee recommended a full investigation of the election, in which Rep. Wint Smith (R) defeated Elmo J. Mahoney (D) by 233 votes.

Mahoney Dec. 13 said in a complaint filed with the Committee that "gross and improper fraud" occurred in handling and tabulating ballots in one ward of Osborne, Kan. In other areas, he said more votes were counted than were actually cast.

Mahoney also said Smith supporters violated state law by giving potholders with Smith slogans to prospective voters.

Kansas Attorney General John Anderson Dec. 12 ordered a state investigation of the alleged improprieties in Osborne.

**ILLINOIS FIRST DISTRICT** -- The Committee referred to the Justice Department an affidavit from Rep. William L. Dawson (D) charging that his opponent, Theo-

dore R.M. Howard (R), had failed to account for more than \$70,000 in campaign contributions.

**WEST VIRGINIA FIRST DISTRICT** -- The Committee referred to the Justice Department a complaint from ex-Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D) that unsigned and unattributed campaign literature was used against him. (Weekly Report p. 1494)

**MARYLAND FIRST DISTRICT** -- The Committee referred to the Justice Department a complaint from a Denton, Md., lawyer that Rep.-elect Thomas F. Johnson (D) had violated Federal law by promising an appointment to West Point and by permitting the distribution of unsigned campaign literature.

**KENTUCKY FIRST DISTRICT** -- The committee ended its own investigation and referred to state authorities the charges by Rep. Noble J. Gregory (D) of illegal procedures in the Democratic primary which he lost to Rep.-elect Frank A. Stubblefield (D). The Committee said it had found "clear violations of local law in the destruction of ballots and comparative signature books" in one county, but said the matter would have to be dealt with by the state. (Weekly Report p. 1494)

## DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Dec. 7 indicated she favored Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. She told television interviewers that Humphrey, of all the Democratic possibilities, came closest to having the "spark of greatness" needed for the Presidency.

She said Adlai E. Stevenson "is the best nomination that we can make...but there is a tradition that someone nominated twice and defeated both times never has won an election. This probably means he will not be given the mandate again."

Mrs. Roosevelt criticized Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) as one "who understands what courage is but doesn't quite have the independence to face it."

The Gallup Poll Dec. 4 said a poll matching Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon as potential Presidential opponents gave Kennedy 59 percent of the vote compared with Nixon's 41 percent. A similar poll involving Kennedy and New York Gov.-elect Nelson Rockefeller (R) put Kennedy ahead, 53 percent to 38 percent, with 9 percent undecided.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Dec. 15 said he had "no organization and no plans" to bid for the 1960 Presidential nomination. He said he was "flattered and gratified" by speculation he would be a contender and added that he could not say that under no circumstances would he accept another office. (Weekly Report p. 1511)

## TRUMAN FOR SENATOR?

Former President Harry S. Truman Dec. 8 said he would be interested in being appointed to the Senate if a vacancy occurred in Missouri. Truman has been reported to be backing Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) for President, and he was asked if he would run for Symington's Senate seat. "No," he replied, "but I'd be interested in being appointed to fill out his Senate term."

## DOUBTFUL CONTEST

Rep. Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) Dec. 13 said he was not interested in contesting his 188-vote defeat by Rep.-elect George E. Shipley (D Ill.) in Illinois' 23rd District. Vursell said he had been "wanting to quit for four or five years now, and I don't feel like fighting about this thing."



## Pressures On Congress

### FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, Dec. 9 at the organization's 40th annual meeting in Boston said the Government's future farm program should:

- Discontinue all acreage and production controls and use the soil bank to ease the adjustment.

- In general, base price supports in a given year on a percentage c. the average market price for the three preceding years.

- Freeze existing stocks of Government-held farm products so they cannot be sold in competition with new crops on domestic or foreign markets. Shuman said existing stocks should be disposed of in 10 years by selling them at a discount to needy nations.

"Present excessive wheat and cotton production has been in part caused by the insurance feature -- the price and market being guaranteed by Government before planting -- as well as by the level at which prices were fixed," Shuman said.

"If we place all farm production under a control and pricing scheme or add farmers to the public payroll under some income payment plan," Shuman said, "we will have moved a long way toward peasantry in American agriculture. The way to a healthy, prosperous agriculture is not to make farm income dependent upon Congressional appropriations."

He said those opposed to letting the market place set agriculture prices were "a few devoted Marxists" who wanted socialism, warehousemen who profited from Federal storage programs or politicians who "like to be in the position of dispensing favors to farmers."

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Delegates to the Farm Bureau convention Dec. 11 adopted resolutions urging Congress to pass legislation to:

Prevent courts from invalidating state laws under the Federal preemption doctrine unless there is an irreconcilable conflict between a state and a Federal law. (Weekly Report p. 1489)

Limit the power of the Supreme Court.

Revise the electoral college system.

Base price support levels on market conditions, not arbitrary formulas.

Continue Public Law 480 only until current surpluses are sold. (Weekly Report p. 888)

Provide enough money for all farmers who want to enter the soil bank conservation reserve.

Eliminate acreage allotments.

Continue the rice, cotton and feed grains provisions in the Agricultural Act of 1958 "until the need for changes

can be considered in the light of experience." (Weekly Report p. 1021)

Base price support levels for wheat and dairy products on the average farm market price for the previous three years and terminate production controls.

Extend the Sugar Act with its 1956 domestic marketing amendment. (1956 Almanac p. 493).

Give some of the Federal Government's taxing sources to the states.

Exempt corporations from paying taxes on earnings distributed to stockholders who must then pay income taxes on them.

Exempt from income taxes the money self-employed persons set aside for their retirement.

Tax income from state and local government bonds if they finance commercial ventures normally carried on privately.

Increase the exemption from Federal estate taxes. Clarify the status of private users of Federal grazing land.

Require Federal agencies to obey state water laws. Discontinue giving communities Federal money to build sewage plants. (Weekly Report p. 1238)

Authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue revenue bonds to finance expansion of its facilities "provided the distribution of power is limited to the present service area and Congress retains effective control of bonds to be issued." (Weekly Report p. 1130)

Extend the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955. (Weekly Report p. 1481)

Put labor unions under the antitrust laws.

Enact a national "right-to-work" law. (Weekly Report p. 1248)

Strengthen prohibitions against labor union secondary boycotts.

Empower Federal courts rather than the National Labor Relations Board to determine violations of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Give states the authority to handle cases the NLRB will not take.

Repeal the Walsh-Healey, Davis-Bacon and Eight Hour Day Acts.

Continue the Senate investigation into labor racketeering. (See p. 1542)

Discontinue Federal appropriations for rural libraries. (Weekly Report p. 1034)

Raise rates on third-class mail to reduce losses of the Post Office Department.

Provide "adequate" Federal appropriations for vocational education. But the Farm Bureau said it opposed expanded Federal aid to general education "because it involves the increased control and eventual domination of our public school system by the Federal Government."

Authorize a study of the Federal rural electrification program. The Farm Bureau said it opposed any increase of interest rates on Rural Electrification Administration loans.

Tax users of the airways and inland waterways. Free natural gas producers from Federal public utility regulation. (Weekly Report p. 241)

## LOYALTY OATH

The American Assn. of University Professors is pressing for repeal of the loyalty oath in the National Defense Education Act (PL 864) of 1958. (Weekly Report p. 1195)

The loyalty oath was placed in the bill during the closing hours of the 1958 session by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.). The provision, in section 100(f), declared that no Federal funds "shall be used to make payments or loans to any individual unless such individual has executed and filed with the Commissioner (of Education) an affidavit that he does not believe in, and is not a member of, and does not support, any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force or by violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods...."

Officers of the 40,000-member association wrote Members of Congress that they were "shocked and alarmed" to learn about the loyalty oath and termed it "thoroughly harmful." Their letter claimed the oath "singles out persons in education as objects of suspicion; it imposes a 'test oath' repugnant to our traditions; and it exposes those signing the affidavit to the possibility of perjury prosecutions resting on vague allegations or improper and intimidating inquiries about their conduct and their beliefs."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming Dec. 15 said the loyalty oath "will make it necessary for educators and students to go through a procedure that results in unnecessary expenditures on the part of the Government without making a contribution to national security." He declined to say whether he would ask Congress to strike the provision in 1959.

## RAILWAY LABOR GOALS

The Railway Labor Executives Assn., comprised of supervisors of 23 railway labor organizations, Dec. 12 said that in the 86th Congress, it would press for:

- Tight safety regulation of railroads.
- Limitations on railroads' abandonment of passenger service.
- Liberalization of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Compensation Act. (Weekly Report p. 1145)

G.E. Leighty, RLEA chairman, said his group could count on the support of "1.5 million railroaders" in its legislative objectives. Daniel P. Loomis, president of the Assn. of American Railroads, Dec. 12 said railroad workers were trying to prevent passenger service from being reduced in order to save their jobs. He said the provisions in the Transportation Act of 1958 authorizing railroads to discontinue unprofitable passenger service should be preserved. (Weekly Report p. 989)

## GOVERNMENT SECRECY

A study released by the Twentieth Century Fund in December said the life and death decisions of the U.S. were made behind "the veils of security, censorship and military secrecy."

The 414-page report, titled "Arms and the State," charged that the "consistent, though doubtless unplanned effect" of Eisenhower Administration reforms "has been to reduce the popular, the Congressional and also the professional military influence over the most critical issues of military and international policy."

The report said "massive retaliation was by far the most fundamental policy decision of the Eisenhower Administration.... What is striking is that although a civilian decision, it was never exposed in any meaningful way to Congressional, much less to public debate."

## DEFICIT SPENDING

The American Bankers Assn. Dec. 13 said the Federal Government should stop its deficit spending "to strengthen confidence here and abroad in the future value of the dollar."

The association said that if the Government could not hold down expenditures, taxes should be raised. It said "this would be painful, but far less painful than the consequences of continued deficit spending."

## NLRB INVESTIGATION

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, representing 68 unions within the AFL-CIO, Dec. 10 said Congress should investigate the National Labor Relations Board because it was trying to make "The Taft-Hartley law even more restrictive through union busting interpretation and administration" than Congress intended.

In a press conference the same day, Walter Reuther, IUD president, said he was "unalterably opposed" to the creation of an American labor party. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Dec. 9 had said, "We do not want our own political party, but if we have to do that to lick the people who want to drag us back to the past, we will start our own political party and do a good job of it."

## Pressure Points

• **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMISSION** -- The commission, appointed by President Eisenhower in 1953 to study farm problems, Dec. 16 after a breakfast meeting with the President said it favored basing price supports on the average market price in the three years preceding the harvest year instead of on a fixed percent of parity.

• **WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADVISORY BOARD** -- The board, an adviser to the Public Health Service, Dec. 16 opposed ending Federal participation in the program designed to encourage communities to build sewage plants. The Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 authorized the Federal Government to give \$50 million a year to communities for building sewage plants. President Eisenhower in his budget message said the grants should be discontinued and the program taken over by the states. (Weekly Report p. 49, 1238)



## LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

ACTION -- Committee investigators Dec. 10 made public two invoices which they said showed 1955 Teamster Union gifts of engraved champagne ice buckets to nine persons, including Federal Judge James C. Connell of Cleveland, and ex-Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio 1955-57), chairman of the Teamsters' anti-racketeering commission. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) in a Dec. 12 letter to Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue of the Teamsters' court-appointed board of monitors, reported that union payments to Bender totaling \$24,800 through Nov. 14 constituted "possible wasteful duplication of Teamsters Union funds," for an anti-racketeering investigation duplicating the Select Committee's. (Weekly Report p. 1531)

In their Dec. 10 disclosure of the invoices, staff investigators said the invoices showed that the buckets were ordered by the Ohio Joint Council of Teamsters, No. 41, and sold for \$824 to council president William Presser on Dec. 8, 1955. A manufacturing company billing listed the buckets as destined for Connell, Bender, Dave Beck, James R. Hoffa, John English, B. Brennan, R. Bliss, P. Dorfman and "the Pressers."

Connell Dec. 9 denied any knowledge of the ice buckets, and Bender also was reported to have denied receiving one. Bliss, Ohio Republican chairman, reportedly said he did receive one.

McClellan, in his letter to O'Donoghue, said Committee information showed that Bender had received \$15,750 in fees from Aug. 18 to Nov. 14 at the rate of \$250 per day, and \$9,050 in expenses -- for a total of \$24,800. (A staff investigator Dec. 15 said Bender's \$3,500 in fees from Nov. 14 through Dec. 5 should be added, bringing the total to \$28,300.)

McClellan listed as Bender's expenses: \$3,000 salary for his personal secretary; \$660 for extra clerical help; \$953 for office rent; \$763 for telephone and telegraph charges; \$425 for postage; \$659 for letter service; \$813 for airline transportation, and "a number of other smaller items."

Bender Dec. 15 told newsmen his own calculations, from Aug. 16 through Nov. 20, totaled \$15,750 in fees and \$7,346 in expenses, of \$1,704 less than McClellan reported. He said his "arrangements" with the Teamsters were "none of their (the Committee's) business."

Other labor developments:

Dec. 11 -- Teamster President James R. Hoffa said his union "will appeal all the way" a Dec. 11 ruling by Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts of Washington which strengthened the monitor board's authority.

Dec. 12 -- O'Donoghue said the monitors would have "an outside auditing firm" determine how much money ex-Teamster president Dave Beck still owed the union.

Jack Thompson, Teamster business agent in Flint, Mich., was arrested on an arson charge in an Aug. 3 cleaning store fire in which Teamster business agent Frank Kierdorf was fatally burned. (Weekly Report p. 1052)

Dec. 13 -- The Teamsters' executive board, meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., fired its general organizer, Thomas L. Hickey, without giving any reason and named John O'Rourke, president of the New York Joint Council of Teamsters, to replace him. Hickey, who opposed Hoffa's 1957 election as union president, retained his position as secretary-treasurer of New York Teamster Local 807. (1957 Almanac p. 783)

## ECONOMIC STABILITY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the relationship of prices to economic stability. (Weekly Report p. 1181)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 15 -- Witnesses discussed the problem of how to control inflation without increasing unemployment. William J. Baumol of Princeton University said tightening credit controls enough to hold down prices would create intolerable unemployment.

Solomon Barkin, Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) research director, proposed special controls on consumer credit, bank investments and non-bank financial institutions; cheap loans to groups hit by tight money; and better coordination of Federal money, credit and debt policies. Barkin said a suggestion by Chicago bank economist Beryl W. Sprinkel to amend the 1946 Employment Act to include price stabilization as a goal "would be tantamount to subordinating the present declared objective" of maintaining maximum employment to the objective of controlling inflation. (Weekly Report p. 157)

Committee member Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) said large corporations should be required to notify the public well in advance of an intention to raise prices; the attendant publicity, he said, would be "effective...in preventing unwarranted price increases."

Dec. 16 -- George P. Hitchings, Ford Motor Co., said increases in total wages and salaries accounted for 68 percent of the rise in average prices from 1951 to 1957.

AFL-CIO economist Peter Henle said that during the 1956-58 period, most of the rise in the Government's consumer price index could be attributed to special circumstances, rather than to union-won wage raises that forced up the prices of goods. In the past two years, Henle said, average prices in non-unionized industry rose 10.2 percent.

Prof. John P. Lewis of Indiana University said a steadily rising price level was no blessing, but no calamity, either, and that the biggest economic problem was assuring a continued rising production of goods and services at a high rate.

Dec. 17 -- William W. Tongue, economist for the Jewel Tea Co., Inc., said before any price-control devices were resorted to "we should first obtain general agreement on the simple proposition that real wage increases can only come as productivity advances, and roughly in proportion to such advances."

Nat Weinberg, research director for the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), said every company controlling more than 20 percent of sales in its industry should be required to give advance notice and public justification of proposed price increases.

## RESEARCH AND MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Nov. 26 released a staff study in the form of a committee print, on the relationship between scientific research and corporate mergers. The study was prepared by Murray N. Friedman, New York.

The study said research to develop new, better or cheaper products was playing an increasingly important role in determining the competitive success of business firms. It cited National Science Foundation studies showing that large businesses carried on the bulk of research: in 1953, according to the NSF figures, firms employing 5,000 or more persons accounted for only 39.3 percent of total employment in manufacturing but spent 72.6 percent of all funds used for research and employed 61 percent of all the research workers in manufacturing.

The study said five factors involving research encouraged corporate mergers: a firm might acquire or merge with a second firm in order (1) to get direct control of patents held by the second firm; (2) to absorb the technical personnel and research facilities of the second firm; (3) to diversify its product lines; (4) to develop for the market a pioneering research discovery made by a smaller firm that could not afford to develop its discovery commercially; (5) to use the established market position of a second firm as a channel for sales of its own newly-developed products.

## PASSPORT POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On the Supreme Court's June 16 decision in the Kent passport case. The Court ruled that Congress had not given the State Department authority to deny passports to individuals solely because of their beliefs or associations including membership in the Communist party. (Weekly Report p. 1252, 1495)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 15 -- Roderic L. O'Connor, administrator of the State Department Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, said Congress should give the State Department power to deny passports to Communists and to persons with records of previous Communist activity or party affiliation. He said passport applicants suspected of such activity or affiliation should be given a quasi-judicial hearing by the State Department before their applications were denied but that Congress should not compel the department to reveal, at such hearings, its sources of information about the applicant; the department instead should give the applicant a "fair summary" of its information about him.

O'Connor said he had been quoted incorrectly as saying five weeks earlier in a public speech that nearly 600 "known Communists" had applied for passports since the Kent ruling. Actually, he said, the persons to whom he was referring were not all "known Communists" but all allegedly had been involved in "some Communist activities, some Communist affiliations," according to reports by State Department informants. These persons, O'Connor said, "would have been screened" under the procedures struck down in the Kent ruling. O'Connor said the latest figures showed 702 such persons had applied for passports since the Kent ruling and 642 had received them. O'Connor gave the Subcommittee the names of 30 of the 702 and agreed to provide the rest of the names.

The Subcommittee questioned four persons who allegedly would have been "screened" by the State Department under the powers proposed by O'Connor. Subcommittee Counsel J.G. Sourwine said the purpose in questioning them was to indicate the need for widening the State Department's power to withhold passports. Alexander Trachtenberg of New York, James E. Jackson of Brooklyn, N.Y. -- who reportedly handed out a statement describing himself as "Secretary for Negro and Southern Affairs, Communist party, U.S.A.," and William C. Patterson, general manager of "The Worker," a New York Communist newspaper, took the Fifth Amendment on most questions. Chicago lawyer John J. Abt answered all questions. He denied he was the legal adviser to the Communist party. Abt and Jackson said they had applied for passports; the Subcommittee said Patterson already had received a passport.

## DISCOUNT HOUSES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

ACTION -- Nov. 28 issued a report (S Rept 2504), based on June 23-25 hearings, summarizing the arguments for and against discount house retailing methods.

The Committee gave these arguments in favor of discount house methods: (1) Discount houses operate ethically, provide quality merchandise at prices based on efficient, high-turnover selling; (2) since the purchaser of a product acquires title to it, he should have the right to fix its sale price and should not be bound by fair trade laws (permitting manufacturers to fix minimum retail prices for their goods); (3) fair trade laws are a price-fixing device designed to maintain high profits; and they thwart competition by protecting inefficient merchandisers; (4) discount prices are not intended as anti-competitive prices -- they are possible because of low overhead, efficient business methods, and discount houses do not use loss-leaders or product-switching methods; (5) fair trade laws do not prevent small businesses from failing; failures are no greater in non-fair trade areas than in fair trade areas; (6) discount houses do not increase the cost of all merchandise to cover services given only on some items; (7) fair trade laws destroy competition; (8) fair trade laws are unenforceable.

The Committee gave these arguments against discount houses: (1) fair trade laws exist primarily to protect ethical marketing practices, not to guarantee profits, and discount houses use such unethical practices as loss-leaders, product-switching, "bait" advertising; (2) a manufacturer's trade name, reputation for good products, public good will are property rights that are frequently damaged irreparably by the unethical price cutting and merchandising procedures of discount houses; (3) discount houses destroy normal retailing channels because once a product has been widely discounted in a given area, traditional retailers cannot sell it and therefore refuse to stock it, whereas fair trade helps prevent price wars; (4) discount operations cause independent businesses to fail, particularly firms that specialize in products used as "bait" by discount houses; (5) unrestricted price cutting, both in theory and in practice, inevitably destroys competition and results in giving the survivor of the price war a monopoly; (6) once discount houses destroy their small competitors, they drop merchandise previously discounted or raise its prices; (7) a manufacturer is permitted to fair-trade his product only if it is in free competition with other similar products; (8) although some adverse court decisions have vitiated fair trade enforcement, a Federal fair trade law would strengthen enforcement machinery.



## Around The Capitol

### IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Dec. 17 said he would ask the House to abolish his Committee and replace it with a new standing Committee on Internal Security and Immigration. The proposed new committee, Walter said, would take over from the Judiciary Committee all immigration matters. He said the "Judiciary Committee now is overburdened.... The logical place for immigration matters is a committee now having jurisdiction over internal security matters." Since the Un-American Activities Committee currently had that jurisdiction, it should be enlarged and its name changed to meet its proposed wider responsibilities, Walter said.

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee Dec. 9, in response to advance rumors of Walter's Dec. 17 proposal, said he would oppose any move to reduce his Committee's jurisdiction.

### SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, Dec. 15 reversed the October 1953 contempt of Congress conviction of Abram Flaxer. Flaxer, as president of the now defunct United Public Workers of America, refused in 1951 to give a list of union members to the Senate Judiciary Committee's Internal Security Subcommittee. (1952 Almanac p. 248)

Flaxer, a witness at an Oct. 5, 1951, hearing on alleged Communist infiltration into Government agencies, was given 10 days to produce the list after his initial refusal to do so. The Court held that there was no actual default by Flaxer at the hearing, and that "it does not appear whether at the end of the 10-day period any additional steps were taken against him" to determine if he was then willing to produce the list. "For all we know a witness who was adamant and defiant on Oct. 5 might be meek and submissive on Oct. 15," the decision said. (for a discussion of contempt cases, Weekly Report p. 1070)

In a 7-2 decision upholding a lower court, the Supreme Court held that a National Labor Relations Board decision certifying a union could be challenged in Federal district courts by the employees in the bargaining unit involved. The case involved the Buffalo, N.Y., section, Westinghouse Engineers Assn., Engineers and Scientists of America. The union was organized by 233 professional engineers; the NLRB ordered it to represent nine non-professionals as well. The decision turned on two issues: a provision of the Taft-Hartley Act forbidding the NLRB from including professional and non-professional employees in the same bargaining unit unless the professionals voted to include the non-professionals; and a provision restricting court review of NLRB decisions to cases involving charges of unfair labor practices. The majority of the Court held that the Westinghouse union's professional members were correct in charging the NLRB with acting illegally in ordering the union to represent the non-professionals without first permitting the professionals to vote on the issue; the majority also held that the courts had the

power to protect the rights of employees in all cases in which the NLRB exceeded its powers. In a dissenting opinion, Justices Felix Frankfurter and William J. Brennan Jr. said the majority's ruling had opened a "gaping hole in (the) Congressional wall against direct resort to the courts."

In other rulings, the Court:

Reinstated, in a unanimous decision, a suit by a Memphis, Tenn., Negro to bar enforcement of a state law requiring racial segregation on streetcars and buses. The Court held a special U.S. District Court in Memphis erred when it dismissed the case as being a test case in which no "actual controversy" was involved.

Called for a reply by Jan. 19, 1959, to a six-state request that Chicago be ordered to return to Lake Michigan water taken for domestic use and discharged into the Illinois Waterway. The water diversion was the subject of lengthy debate during Congressional consideration of the Illinois Waterway bill (HR 2), which failed to pass in the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 1146)

Agreed to review the second conviction of Junius Irving Scales of North Carolina under the membership clause of the Smith Act aimed at Communist party membership.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Dec. 4 --** The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld an NLRB finding that subterfuge was one of several unfair labor practices used by the Teamsters Union in its efforts to organize Nebraska truckers. The Court held that although the union posted notices, in legalistic language, disclaiming any desire to encourage a secondary boycott, "evasive answers" given to employee inquiries constituted an unfair labor practice when considered "in the context on the union's other activities."

### CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Dec. 17 in Montgomery, Ala., agreed to hear arguments from six Alabama voting officials on why they should not comply with his order to produce county voting records for the Federal Civil Rights Commission. Johnson Dec. 11 had ordered the six to bring the voting records to a Dec. 19 meeting of the commission, which has been conducting hearings on alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes by Alabama officials. Johnson's Dec. 11 order came after the six failed to comply with commission subpoenas ordering them to appear with the records at a Dec. 8-9 commission hearing in Montgomery.

In his Dec. 17 action, Johnson agreed to hear arguments from the voting officials on Jan. 5. He also postponed from Dec. 19 to Jan. 9 the date on which the officials were required to bring their records to the Civil Rights Commission under his earlier order. (Weekly Report p. 1530)

Reports from Montgomery Dec. 12 said at least three of the six officials -- R.E. Cook of Wilcox County and E.P. Livingston and Grady Rogers of Macon County -- had resigned as vote registrars.

(For Capitol Briefs see p. 1537)



## SENATE GOP LIBERALS, OLD GUARD BATTLE FOR LEADERSHIP

A severe intraparty battle for control of Senate Republican leadership posts appears likely when Congress convenes Jan. 7. Until a few weeks ago, it was generally accepted that Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), who was Republican Senate Whip under Floor Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) in the 85th Congress, would succeed to Knowland's job. A few Senators talked of giving Dirksen's old whip job to one of the 10 or 12 acknowledged GOP "liberals," or of creating a new post, assistant floor leader, to be filled by a liberal. (Weekly Report p. 1441, 1445)

The liberals, however, have served notice that they intend to battle for all the top posts. They say they would not be adequately represented with Dirksen as floor leader, and that the Old Guard must give way to Members more nearly representing the liberal outlook.

The liberals' decision to contest all the top posts was announced Dec. 15 by Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.). Aiken noted that two years ago, in January 1957, liberals mustered 17 votes for their candidate for whip, Sen. Edward J. Thye (Minn.), who has since been defeated for reelection. At that time, 17 votes constituted only about a third of the Senate's 47 Republicans. In 1959, however, Aiken said, there will be only 34 Republican Senators, but the liberals still will get at least 17 votes.

After Aiken's announcement, Sen. Styles Bridges, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, met with President Eisenhower in an effort to work out a compromise. Bridges reported the President said it was a matter for the Senate GOP to decide.

Following is a chronology of the leading developments:

Dec. 10 -- Dirksen said he favored creating a new post, assistant leader, which would be third in authority under the floor leader and whip, and giving it to one of the Senate GOP liberals. Dirksen also said he would support a move to give the three new Senators, Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Hugh Scott (Pa.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) at least one important committee assignment apiece.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) said he would support liberal Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) for one of the top posts, but opposed creation of an assistant floor leader job.

Dec. 13 -- Liberal John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) said he opposed creating the new post, wanted a liberal in one of the two top existing posts.

Dec. 15 -- Aiken met with Cooper, Keating, Scott, Prouty, Kuchel, Frank Carlson (Kan.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Prescott Bush (Conn.), later announced that the group was not interested in an assistant minority leader post, would run its own slate of

### Dirksen and Eisenhower

CQ's Eisenhower Support studies show Dirksen has become an increasingly strong supporter of President Eisenhower on roll-call tests in the Senate. In 1953, Dirksen voted "pro-Eisenhower" on 69 percent of the roll-calls; in 1954, he was "pro-Eisenhower" on 83 percent of the roll-calls; in the 84th Congress his over-all support score was 81 percent; in the 85th, 88 percent (tied with Sen. Morton in the 85th Congress as Senate Eisenhower Support high man). (1953 Almanac p. 82; 1954 Almanac p. 62; 1957 Almanac p. 109; for Senators' Support-Opposition scores in the 85th Congress, see Weekly Report p. 1271)

candidates for the top posts and would meet Dec. 30 to choose the slate. He said four other Senators who had planned to attend the meeting had not been able to come. Case said they were Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Gordon Allott (Colo.), Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

Cooper, after the meeting, said Dec. 16: "We have made our decision...with no compromise...The time has come for a change in the leadership to one that will offer new ideas and better unity on program and policy."

Bridges, following the Aiken group's announcement, said he still personally favored Dirksen but hoped a compromise could be worked out. Friends of Vice President Richard M. Nixon were reported as saying the Vice President had adopted a strict "hands off" position in the battle. Aiken, in announcing the decision of the liberals, said all were Eisenhower Republicans but "we haven't heard a peep from the White House."

Dec. 16 -- Dirksen said he would fight for and expected to win the post of floor leader. He described himself as a down-the-line supporter of President Eisenhower. He cited CQ "Presidential Support" figures. (See box)

Kuchel said "perhaps a rereading of last November's (election) holocaust may convince some of our Republican friends" that the liberal wing of the GOP needed better representation in the Congressional leadership.

Dec. 17 -- Bridges met with the President, said the President was keeping hands off. Bridges said he hoped to avoid an all-out fight by giving the liberals the whip post, representation on the Policy Committee, and on the GOP group that hands out legislative committee assignments: "I think what we are willing to give them is a damned fair proposition." Dirksen told reporters he couldn't understand the opposition to him because "I am the number one Eisenhower man in the Senate." He said the solution outlined by Bridges was agreeable to him.

Aiken said his group had "everything to gain and nothing to lose by making our fight for a forward looking leadership.... If we are defeated, the party can look forward to further reversals in the 1960 elections." He said he would seek the floor leader post only as a last resort.

Dec. 18 -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.) said he was "not at this time making any commitments" between the liberals and the conservatives, but would support Sen. Cooper, his colleague from Kentucky, if Cooper ran for a leadership post; otherwise he would support Dirksen, he said.

### GOP Leaders

Past Senate Republican floor leaders have been: Wallace H. White (Maine) Jan. 3, 1945 to Jan. 3, 1949. Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb.) Jan. 3, 1949 to Nov. 29, 1951.\*

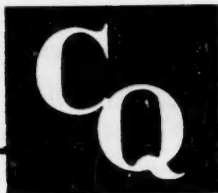
Styles Bridges (N.H.) Jan. 8, 1952 to Jan. 2, 1953.

Robert A. Taft (Ohio) Jan. 2, 1953 to July 31, 1953.\*

William F. Knowland (Calif.) June 10, 1953 to Aug. 4, 1953. (Acting)

William F. Knowland Aug. 4, 1953 to Jan. 7, 1959.

\* Date of death



# The Week In Congress

**Man in Motion** The remarkable travel and speech-making record built by Sen. John F. Kennedy in the past two years has become a significant factor in the 1960 Presidential sweepstakes. Since the 1956 election he has made at least two major speeches a week, traveled to all but two states, as well as to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. His efforts have boosted his stock in surveys of Presidential candidates and his assistance to state Democratic leaders has given him a claim on their help, experts say. Other candidates are busy, too, but Kennedy seems to be reaping greater returns than any of his rivals. (Page 1533, 1539)

## Conspiracy Afoot?

The election defeats of Democratic Reps. Coya Knutson (Minn.) and Brooks Hays (Ark.) were examined by a House Special Investigating Committee, with good and bad result for the losers. The Committee found "no direct evidence" to warrant a formal inquiry of Mrs. Knutson's charge of "malicious conspiracy." But it did recommend a delay in the seating of Dale Alford, the write-in candidate who defeated Hays, pending a full inquiry into charges of election irregularities. (Page 1538)

## Farm Program

Delegates to the annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention were told by their president that the way to a "healthy, prosperous agriculture is not to make farm income dependent upon Congressional appropriations." He called for an end to all acreage and production controls, with use of the soil bank to ease the adjustment. The delegates passed resolutions asking for legislation to limit the Supreme Court's powers, put price supports on a new basis and revise the electoral college system. (Page 1540)

## Supreme Court

In what could be a precedent-making decision, the Supreme Court ruled that employees in a union bargaining unit could go directly to Federal court to contest certification of a union by the National Labor Relations Board. The minority opinion said the ruling opened a "gaping hole" in the wall established by Congress against direct resort to Federal courts by union members in such cases. Congress, the minority said, had meant to limit direct appeals to the courts against NLRB decisions to cases involving unfair labor practices. The Court also reversed the 1953 contempt of Congress conviction of Abram Flaxer. (Page 1544)

## Newcomers from the West

Observers say the Democratic party's increasingly powerful Western bloc could be the pivot in the 86th Congress. In the third article in its series on the new men in Congress, CQ this week carries thumbnail sketches of all the new House Members from the Western states. Biographies of new Representatives from the East and the South appeared in previous issues; similar biographies of newcomers from the Midwest will appear in future editions of the Weekly Report. (Page 1535)

## Loyalty Oaths

The American Assn. of University Professors is organizing support for repeal of the loyalty oath in the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The oath was placed in the bill during the closing hours of the session, and officers of the 40,000-member organization said they were "shocked and alarmed" by the provision that no Federal funds may be used as payments or loans to anyone who has not filed a loyalty oath with the Commissioner of Education. (Page 1541)

## Senate Republicans Battle

A group of 10 liberal Republicans in the Senate have served notice on their GOP colleagues that they intend to make a fight for the top leadership posts in their party when the Senate convenes Jan. 7. The group said it would run a full slate of candidates for all the party leadership positions in the Senate and would oppose the election of Everett McKinley Dirksen as minority leader. In an effort to head off a severe intraparty fight, Sen. Styles Bridges met with President Eisenhower. (Page 1545)